
AAGHAZ
E
SAFAR
AASIM IFTEKHAR

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MOQADDIMA



Assalamu Alaikum!

Agar aap Islam ke baare mein bilkul nahi jaante, ya aapko Islam ke bare me sirf naam bhar ki maloomat hai, to yeh kitaab aapke liye hai. Bahut se log Muslim gharano mein paida hote hain lekin **Islam ka asal maqsad aur iski buniyadi taleemat** se anjaan rahte hain isi tarah, agar aap ne abhi Islam ko qubool kiya hai aur roshne ke is safar ka aghaz karna chahte hain to ye aapke liye pahli seedhi sabut hogi In Sha Allah.

Yeh kitaab aapko **aasan alfaaz** mein Islam ke **sabse zaroori pehlu** samjhane ki koshish karegi, jisme **Allah par Imaan, Nabi ﷺ ki zindagi, Shahadat, Namaz, Wudu, Ghusl aur Islam ki buniyadi taleemat** shamil hain.

Zindagi ek aise safar ka naam hai jisme har shakhs kisi na kisi mod par tanhai mehsoos karta hai. Kayi baar insaan ko lagta hai ke duniya uske khilaf hai, koi sunne wala nahi, koi samajhne wala nahi. Yeh tanhai kabhi duniya ki mohabbat mein nakami se hoti hai, kabhi dosti tootne se, kabhi ghar walon ke bay-rukhi se, aur kabhi sirf is liye ke aapne sach ko apna kiya hai aur sara samaj aapke khilaf

hogaya hai jisse zindagi ki raah muskil mehsoos ho rahi hai. Lekin ek asal baat jo har shakhs ko samajhni chahiye, woh yeh hai ke **Aap kabhi bhi akelay nahi hain.**

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ki zindagi par nazar daalen to payenge ki Jab aap ﷺ ne sachchai ki dawat deni shuru ki, to aap ﷺ tanha the. Logon ne mana kiya, mazaak udaaya, patthar maare, zulm kiya. Jab aap ﷺ Taif gaye to wahan ke logon ne zulm ki had paar kardi, Taif se wapsi par jab aap ﷺ ek bagh mein rukay to aap ne kuch yun kaha:

Ya Allah! Agar tu mujh se razi hai to mujhe kisi bhi dukh ki parwah nahi. Iska matlab yeh hai ke agar Allah saath hai to dunya ki zahiri tanhai hamen koi nuqsan nahi pahuncha sakti.Zahirir tanhai dikhti hai lekin hamen duniye ke dukh se Allah par iman o yaqeen ki taqat se chutkara pana hai. Agar aapko kabhi yeh mehsoos ho ke aap akelay hain, duniya aapke dukh se bhari zindagi ka mazaq uda rahi hai, ya apki takleef kisi ko samajh nahi aa rahi, to ek baat yaad rakhen: **Allah hamesha hamare saath hai.**

Tanhai Ka Asal Sabab Kya Hai?

Insaan aksar tanha is liye mehsoos karta hai kyunki woh insaanon se Duniye ki dosri chezin se behad mohabbat karta hai. Jab woh kisi se umeed lagata hai, aur woh shakhs uski umeedon ko tod deta hai, tab dil toot jata hai. Jab koi kareebi shakhs chhod kar chala jata hai, tab yeh lagta hai ke duniya mein akelay reh gaye. Lekin asal baat yeh hai ke **insaan sirf insaan se nahi, Allah se mohabbat kare to kabhi tanhai mehsus nahi karega.**

Jab Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) aur Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Ghar-e-Saur mein chhupe hue thay, aur mushrikeen unko qatal karne ke liye dhoond rahe thay, to Abu Bakr (RA) ghabra gaye.

Lekin Nabi ﷺ nekaha: "**Gham na karo, Allah hamare saath hai.”**

Jaisa ke Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:

لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَنَا

"**Gham na karo, Allah hamare saath hai.**"

Agar Allah Rasul aur Sahaba ke saath tha, to aapke bhi saath hai. Tanhai sirf tab mehsoos hoti hai jab hum sirf duniya ki mohabbat mein gum ho jate hain. Jo shakhs Allah ki mohabbat ko apni zindagi ka hissa bana leta hai, woh kabhi tanha nahi hota.

Tanhai Ka Ilaj Kya Hai?

Agar aap mehsoos karte hain ke aapki zindagi akelay pan ka shikar hai, to kuch baatein apni zindagi ka hissa banayen:

1. **Allah Ke Saath Rabta paida karen**
   Har shakhs kisi na kisi se apni baat kehna chahta hai. Jab koi sunne wala nahi milta, tab tanhai mehsoos hoti hai. Lekin jo shakhs Allah se baat karta hai, woh kabhi akela nahi hota. Namaz padhna, Qur’an ki tilawat karna, dua karna – yeh sab Allah se baat karne ke tareeqe hain.

2. **Duniya Ki Mohabbat Kam Karein**
   Aksar tanhai is wajah se mehsoos hoti hai kyunki hum duniya ke logon se bohot umeed rakhte hain. Yeh sochna chhod den ke koi shakhs hamari baat samjhega. Ye duniye ke asbab hamare gham ki dawa kerenge ya phir yahan ki cheezen hamara sath dengi.

3. **Achi Sohbat Ikhtiyar Karen**

Agar aap akelapan mehsoos kar rahe hain ho, to nek logon ka saath ikhtiyar karye. Aise logon se door rahye jo sirf duniya ki baatein karte hain unki baaton se duniya ki mohabbat jhalakti rahti hai. Aise logon ke paas aana jaana rahna sahna shuru Karen jinse hamare dil me duniya ki mohabbat kam hoti ho aur Allah ki mohabbat badhti ho.

4. **Apne Aamaal Ka Muhasba Karein**

Aksar tanhai is liye bhi hoti hai kyunki i ghaltiyon ki wajah se hamara dil kala ho jata hai,.andar ka aadmi mar jata hai aur achche bure ka farq khatam ho jata hai jisse hamare andar ek bechaini paide hoti hai aur ham.khud ko dhoke me daal kar andar ki awaz komdabafe rahte hain. Jab hum apne aamaal ka muhassaba karte hain aur apni ghaltiyon par maafi mangte hain, to zindagi behtar hoti hai.

5. **Allah ki makhloq Ki Madad Karein**

Jab ham kisi ki madad karte hain, kisi ki pareshani kam karte hain to andar ki tanhai kam ho jati hai. Islam ek aise nizaam ka naam hai jo insaan ko sirf ibadat tak mehdood nahi rakhta, balki usse chahata hai ke woh doosron ke saath mohabbat ka rawayya ikhtiyar kare.

Aap Akelay Nahi Hain

Hazrat Musa (AS) jab Fir'aun ke zulm se guzar rahe thay, to Allah ne unse kaha:

إِنَّنِي مَعَكُمَا أَسْمَعُ وَأَرَىٰ

Iska matlab hai: "**Main tum dono** *(Musa aur Haroon AS)* **ke saath hoon, sun raha hoon aur dekh raha hoon.**"

Yeh sirf Musa (AS) aur Haroon (AS) ke liye nahi tha. Yeh hamare liye bhi hai.Jab hame yeh lage ke hamara dukh koi nahi samajh raha, jab tumhe mehsoos ho ke duniya tumhe chhod chuki hai, jab tumhari zindagi tumhe ek andheri raah par lagti hai, tab sirf ek baat yaad rakhna: **Allah tumhare saath hai.**

Tumhare aansu sirf tum nahi dekh rahe, Allah bhi dekh raha hai. Tumhari tanhai sirf tum nahi mehsoos kar rahe, Allah bhi ise janta hai. Tumhari har dua jo tumne chup chup kar maangi hai, Allah ne suni hai. Aur jo shakhs Allah par bharosa rakhta hai, woh kabhi akela nahi ho sakta.

Har shakhs apni zindagi ke kisi na kisi morr par **sachai ki talash** karta hai. Islam ek aisi sachai hai jo sirf aqal se nahi, balki **dil se bhi mehsoos ki jati hai**.

To aayiye, ab roshni ke safar ka aghaz karte hain!



CHAPTER 1

ALLAH KA TAARUF



قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ أَحَدٌ   اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ   لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ   وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Allah Kaun Ha?

Jab hum Islam ke baare mein baat karte hain, to sabse pehla aur sabse zaroori sawaal yeh hai ki Allah kaun hai? Har Musalman ka yeh aqeedah hai ke Allah ek hai, aur sirf wahi ibadat ke laayak hai.Lekin agar koi insaan Islam ke baare mein bilkul nahi jaanta ho, to yeh samajhna zaroori hai ke hum Allah ko kaise pehchaanein?

Allah ek hai, uska koi shareek nahi hai, na uska koi beta hai, na koi maa-baap, na koi barabar ka shakhs. Uska hukm har jagah chalta hai, chahe zameen ho ya aasman.Allah sari duniya ka malik hai, har cheez uske hukum se chalti hai. Koi bhi patta uske hukum ke bagair nahi hil sakta. Jo kuch bhi hota hai, Allah ki marzi se hota hai.

Allah Ke Sifaat

Allah ki bohot sari sifaat (Attributes) hain jo Allah ne hamen apni kitab me batlaye hain. Allah ki kuch ahem sifaat yeh hain

- Wahid (Sirf Ek) – Allah ka koi shareek nahi hai.
- Samad (Be-Niyaz) – Allah kisi ka mohtaj nahi, sab uske mohtaj hain.
- Alim (Sab Kuch Jaanne Wala) – Allah har chhoti se chhoti aur badi se badi baat ko jaanta hai.
- Basir (Dekhne Wala) – Allah har jagah har cheez ko dekhta hai.
- Samee' (Sunne Wala) – Allah har awaaz sunta hai, chahe dheemi ho ya tez.
- Rahman aur Raheem (Meherban aur Rehmat Wala) – Allah apni makhlooq par bohot meherban hai.
- Qadir (Har cheez par Ikhtiyaar Rakhta hai) – Koi bhi cheez Allah ke hukum ke bagair nahi ho sakti.

Agar hum yeh sifaat samajh lein, to humein yeh pata chal jayega ke hame sirf Allah par bharosa karna chahiye, usi se madad mangni chahiye, aur usi ki ibaadat karni chahiye.

Quran Majeed Mein Allah Ka Taruf

Allah Qur'an mein apna taruf karata hai. Surah Ikhlas jo quran ki ek aham surah hai, yeh bayan karti hai ke Allah kaun hai:

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Iska Matlab:

- Allah ek hai.

- Allah kisi ka mohtaj nahi.
- Na uska koi beta hai, na woh kisi ka beta hai.
- Koi bhi uska barabar ka nahi hai.

Yeh surah humein yeh samjhati hai ki sirf Allah hi ibadat ke laayak hai, aur duniya ka har shakhs uska banda hai.

Allah Ki Ibadat Kyun Zaroori Hai?

Hosakta hai aapko kabhi ye khyal aaya ho ki **humein Allah ki ibaadat kyun karni chahiye?** Kya Allah ko hamari ibaadat ki zaroorat hai? Agar hum Allah ki ibadat nahi karenge to kiya Allah ka koi nuqsan ho jayega?

Nahi! Allah ko kisi ki zaroorat nahi hai. Jis tarah khana hamari jismani zarurat agar nahi khayenge to hum apne jism ka nuqsan karenge waise hi ibadat hamari ruhani zarurat hai agar nahi karenge to hum apna hi nuqsan karenge. To pata chala Ibaadat karna insaan ke liye zaroori hai, kyunki Allah ne use isliye paida kiya hai.

Quran mein hai:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

"Tafseer :

- Allah ne insaan aur jinn ko sirf apni ibaadat ke liye banaya hai.
- Hamaari asal zindagi ka maqsad Allah ki raza hasil karna hai.
- Agar hum Allah ki ibaadat nahi karenge, to hum apne asal maqsad se door chale jayenge.

Allah Se Maangne Ka Tareeqa

Allah sirf hamara khaliq hi nahi hai, balki hamara Rab bhi hai , hamari har dua sunne wala hai.

Agar aapko koi hajat ho, Rozi roti ka mamla ho, Awlad na ho rahi ho, Bimari se shifa chahiye ho ya kuch aur zarurat ho to sirf Allah se maangein. Koi bhi makhloq aapki madad nahi kar sakti kyunki har makhloq Allah ki muhtah haj aur har cheez sirf Allah ke ikhtiyar mein hai.

Quran mein Allah ne Irshad farmaya:

ادْعُونِي أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ

Tafseer:

- "Mujhse maango, main tumhari dua qubool karunga."
- Allah har shakhs ki dua sunta hai, chahe woh chhoti ho ya badi.
- Pukhta yaqeen ke saath dua karni chahiye, aur agar zahiri murad puri na ho to jan lena chahiye ke Allah pak is dua ke badle koi behtar Chez ata karega.

Agar hum sirf Allah par bharosa karein aur usi se maangein, to humari zindagi mein rahat, aasani aur barakat paida honi shuru ho jayegi.

Allah Ki Nafarmani ke nuqsanat?

Jab hum Allah ki nafarmani karte hain aur uska koi hukm nahi maante hain, to isse gunah kaha jata hai.

Kayi log **Allah ke ilawa doosron se apni hajat keliye sawal karne lagte hain,** uski ibaadat chhod kar kisi aur ki ibadat karne lagte hain. Allah ke ilawa kisi aur ki ibadat **sabse bada gunah** hai, jise **shirk** kaha jata hai.

Shirk ka matlab:

- Allah ke ilawa kisi aur ko uska shareek banana.
- Allah ke ilawa kisi aur ko haqiqi murad puri karne wala samajhna.
- Kisi aur ko kisi bhi tarah se Allah ke barabar samajhna.

Quran mein likha hai:

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَنْ يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذٰلِكَ لِمَن يَشَاءُ

Tafseer:

- Allah shirk ko kabhi maaf nahi karega, agar koi bina tauba ke mare.
- Chhote ya bade gunah maaf ho sakte hain, magar shirk sabse bada gunah hai aur kabhi maaf nahi Kiya jayega

Isliye har shakhs ko sirf Allah ki ibaadat karni chahiye, aur uske saath kisi ko shareek nahi karna chahiye.

Allah Ki Pehchan Karne Ka Sabse Aasan Tareeqa:

Agar koi shakhs Islam ko nahi jaanta, to uske liye Allah ko pehchanne ka sabse aasan tareeqa yeh hai ki woh Quran padhe aur Is duniye ki chezon jaise Zameen, Asman, Pani, Chaupaye, Parende, Darakht aur pahad waghera me ghor o fikr kare to use aasani se in sab me Allah ki Nishani dikh jayegi, Agar koi insan apni zindagi ko hi dekhne ki koshish karega to use us me hi Allah ki nishani dikh jayegi.

- Quran ko samajhne ki koshish karein.
- Us duniye me Allah ki nishaniyin ko dekhna aur pehchanna
- Allah se seedhe raste keliye dil se dua karein.
- Nek musalmanon ki sohbat (company) mein rahna.
-

Agar koi shakhs yeh kaam karein, to dheere dheere uska yaqeen mazboot ho jata hai, aur woh Allah ki qudrat ko mehsoos karne lagta hai.



CHAPTER 2

SHAHADAT – ISLAM MEIN PEHLA QADAM



Shahadat (Gawahi) Kya Hai?

Islam ka sabse pehla aur buniyadi rukn Shahadat (Gawahi) hai. Yeh Is baat ko manne ki gawahi hai ki me dil se manta hun aur zabaan se iqrar karta hun ke sirf Allah ibadat ke laayak hai aur Muhammad ﷺ Allah ke Rasool hain.

Shahadat ke bol hai:

لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُّ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Iska Matlab:

- **La ilaha illa Allah** → Khuda ke ilawa Koi bhi ibaadat ke laayak nahi.
- **Muhammadur Rasulullah** → Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Allah ke (aakhri) Rasool hain.

Agar koi shakhs sache dil se yeh kahe aur Allah ke hukm par amal karne ka irada kare, to woh Musalman ban jata hai.

Gawahi dena Kyun Zaroori Hai?

- Shahadat Islam ki buniyad hai. Har insaan jo Islam mein dakhil hota hai, uska pehla qadam yahi hai.
- Shahadat ki zaroorat is wajah se bhi hai ke:
- Yeh ek gawahi hai ke hum sirf Allah ki ibaadat karenge.
- Shahadat ke bagair koi bhi amal qubool nahi hota.
- Isse dosre musalmanon ko pata chalta hai ke kon muslaman hain aur kon nahi.
- Yeh ek naya safar hai jo insan ko andheron se roshni ki taraf le jata hai.
- Agar koi Musalman banna chahte hai, to dil se yaqeen ke saath Kalima Shahadat padhna hoga aur Islam ke raste par chalna ka irada karna hoga.

Shahadat Ka Asar Zindagi Par Kaise Padta Hai?

Jab ek shakhs Islam ko dil se tasleem kar leta hai, to uski zindagi puri tarah badal jati hai. Pehle jo kaam woh duniya ke liye karta tha, ab woh sirf Allah ki raza ke liye karta hai.

Islam ka insani zindagi par kaafi gehra asar hota hai:

- Aqeedah Badal Jata Hai: Pehle insaan duniya ki cheezon ka ashiq hota hai, magar ab uska dil sirf Allah se juda hota hai.

- Zindagi Ka Maqsad Samajh Aata Hai: Ab insaan sirf paisa kamaane, khaane-peene aur aish-o-aaraam ka nahi, balki Allah ki raza ka sochta hai.

- Shariat ka hukm lagu ho jata hai: Ab insaan Namaz, Roza, Zakat aur doosri ibadaat par dhyan dene lagta hai.

- Akhlaaq Sudhar Jata Hai: Islam sirf ek aqeeda nahi, balki ek achhi zindagi jeene ka tareeqa hai. Shahadah ke baad insaan ki aadatein behtar honi chahiye.

Agar koi shakhs Islam ke matlab ko samajh le, to uski zindagi roshni se bhar jati hai.

Islam Ka Matlab Sirf Zabaan Se Kalima Kehna Nahi Hai

Bahut se log sirf zabaan se Kalima Shahadat padh lete hain, magar Allah ke hukm par puri tarah amal nahi karte. Aise logon ko apne iman ke bare me darte rahna chahiye. Kalima padh kar Allah ke hukm ko pura karne me kotahi karna sachche musalman ka kaam nahi.

Allah Quran mein farmata hai:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

"Tafseer (Meaning):

- Allah ne insaan aur jinn ko sirf apni ibaadat ke liye banaya hai.
- Agar insaan ibaadat na kare ya Allah ke ahkaam na maane, to iska matlab hai ki usne Allah ko sirf zabaan se maana, aur is baat ka khatra hai ke uske iman ko nuksan pahunche.

Mukammal Musalman woh hai jo:

- Sirf Allah ki ibaadat kare.
- Islam me batlaye ahkaam ko apni zindagi mein nafiz kare.
- Muhammad ﷺ ke batlaye raste par chale.

Agar yeh teen cheezein zindagi mein nahi hain, to Shahadah sirf zabaan tak simat kar reh jati hai aur zindagi me Islam ka asal faida nahi mehsus hota.



CHAPTER 3

IMAN KE CHAY 6 AQEEDE – IMAN KI BUNIYAD



Iman Kya Hai?

Jab ek shakhs kalima Shahadat padhta hai, to iska matlab sirf yeh nahi hota ke usne Islam ko qubool kar liya, balki uske dil mein ek mazboot yaqeen (Iman) bhi hona chahiye. Islam sirf chand amal ka naam nahi, balki ek pura nizaam-e-zindagi hai jo sirf Allah ke hukum ke mutabiq chalta hai.

Iman ka matlab hai Allah par aur uske sab ahkaam par poora yaqeen rakhna. Yeh sirf ek zabaani gavaahi nahi, balki dil ka pukhta yaqeen hai jo insaan ki zindagi aur har amal ko badal deta hai.

Quran mein Maya hai:

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَرْتَابُوا

Tafseer (Meaning):

- Momin wahi hai jo Allah aur uske Rasool ﷺ par poora yaqeen rakhta hai.
- Agar koi shakhs sirf zabaan se kahe magar dil mein shak rakhe, to uska munafiq kaha jata hai Isliye ek Musalman ka sabse pehla kaam apne Iman ko mazboot banana hai.

Iman Ke 6 buniyadi Aqeede

Islam aqeedah se shuru hota hai. Har Musalman ko 6 buniyadi cheezon par yaqeen rakhna hota hai, jise "Iman-e-Mufassal" kaha jata hai.

Agar koi shakhs in 6 cheezon par sahi yakin rakhta hai, to woh musalman kahlata hai.

1. Allah Par Iman
2. Farishton Par Iman
3. Asmani Kitabon Par Iman
4. Paighambaron Par Iman
5. Qayamat Ke Din Par Iman
6. Qadar (Taqdeer) Par Iman

Aayiye in sab ko tafseel se samajhte hain.

Allah Par Iman

Sabse pehla aur sabse zaroori aqeedah yeh hai ki Allah ek hai aur uska koi shareek nahi hai. Agar koi shakhs Allah par yaqeen rakhe magar uske sath kisi ko shareek bana le (jaise

koi murti, koi baba ya koi Admi ya koi machine waghera), to yeh Islam ke khilaf hai.

Quran mein likha hai:

لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدُونِ

Tafseer:

- Sirf Allah hi ibaadat ke laayak hai.
- Agar koi Allah ke sath kisi aur ko shareek banaye, to uska Iman khatam hojata hai.

Iman ka pehla sabak yeh hai ke sirf Allah ko Rab mana jaye, kisi aur ko malik na mana jaye.

Farishton Par Iman

Allah ne **Farishton** ko Noor se paida kiya hai. Yeh Allah ke farmanbardar aur ma'soom (gunahon se paak) makhloq hote hain.

Muslim hone ke liye **Farishton par Iman** lana zaroori hai.

Kuch ahem Farishte yeh hain:

- **Hazrat Jibra'il (AS)** – Wahi laane wale.
- **Hazrat Mika'il (AS)** – Baarish aur rizq pahunchane ka kaam karnewale.
- **Hazrat Israfil (AS)** – Qayamat ka soor bajane wale.
- **Hazrat Izra'il (AS)** – Maut ka farishta.

Agar koi shakhs Farishton ka inkar kare, to woh islam se bahar nikal jata hai.

Asmani Kitabon Par Iman

Allah ne har qaum ko hidayat dene ke liye apni kitaabein bheji hain.

Jisme se 4 bahut mashhoor Kitabein hain:

1. **Taurat** – Jo Hazrat Musa (AS) ko mili.
2. **Zaboor** – ye Hazrat Dawood (AS) ko mili.
3. **Injeel** – Hazrat Isa (AS) par nazil ki gayi.
4. **Quran** – Ye Akhri paighambar Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ko di gayi.

Lekin sirf Quran hi asal surat mein baqi hai. Pehli ki tamam kitaabon ko logon ne apne duniyawi faiyede keliye badal di ya kisi aur wajah se waqt ke saath usme tabdeli hogayi

Isliye ek musalman ka tamam aasmani kitabon par iman ke saath sirf Quran par amal karna chahiye.

Paighambaron Par Iman

Allah ne har daur mein insano ki hidayat ke liye Paighambar bheje. Quran ke mutabiq bahut se Paighambar aaye, jinme kuch ahem yeh hain:

- **Hazrat Adam (AS)** – Pehle insan aur pehle Nabi.
- **Hazrat Nuh (AS)** – Apni qaum ko tufaan se bachaya.
- **Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)** – Allah ka khaleel (dost).
- **Hazrat Musa (AS)** – Bani Israel ke aham Paighambar.

- **Hazrat Isa (AS)** – Inhe nasara (Christians) maante hain.
- **Hazrat Muhammad** ﷺ – Sabse aakhri aur puri duniye ke Nabi.
-

Muhammad ﷺ ke baad koi Nabi nahi aayega, Islami Shariyat jo Adam As se suru hui Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ par mukammal ho gayi.

Qayamat Ke Din Par Iman

Qayamat ka din wo din hoga jab saari duniya khatam ho jayegi aur uske baad har shakhs dobara zinda kiya jayega. Dobara zinda karne ke baad Har insaan se uske aamaal ka hisaab liya jayega.

Quran mein hai:

فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ

Tafseer:

- Agar koi nek kaam karega, to uska ajar milega.
- Agar koi bura kaam karega, to uska azaab milega.
-

Qayamat par imaan lana har Musalman ke liye zaroori hai.

Qadar (Taqdeer) Par Iman

Islam ka ek ahem aqeedah yeh bhi hai ke har cheez Allah ke hukum se hoti hai. Har shakhs ka naseeb (taqdeer) Allah likh chuka hai.

Agar koi shakhs taqdeer par yaqeen nahi rakhta, to iska matlab hai ke woh Allah ki ke ilm aur irade ko nahi maanta.

Quran mein likha hai:

وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ عِندَهُ بِمِقْدَارٍ

Tafseer:

- Har cheez Allah ki marzi se hoti hai.
- Agar koi mushkil aaye, to sirf Allah ki taraf ruju karen aur us par hi bharosa karein.

Agar koi insaan Amal karne ke baad uske nateje ko Allah ke supard karke Allah par bharosa kare, to uski zindagi sukoon wali ho jati hai, lekin Taqdeer ka bahana bana kar apni zimmadari se bhage to gunahgar hota hai.



CHAPTER 4

ISLAM KE PAANCH SATOON



Islam Ki Buniyad Kya Hai?

Islam ek mazboot imarat ki tarah hai jo paanch mazboot pillars (sutoon) par khadi hai. Yeh paanch cheezein har Musalman ke liye zaroori hain, bina inke Islam adhura rehta hai.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Islam ki buniyad paanch cheezon par rakhi gayi hai."
(Bukhari, Muslim)

Paanch sutoon yeh hain:

1. Shahadat (Kalma Shadat) – Allah aur Nabi ﷺ par Iman lana
2. Salah (Namaz) – Rozana 5 waqt ki ibaadat
3. Zakah – Gareebon aur zarooratmandon ki madad
4. Sawm (Roza) – Ramadan ke mahine mein roza rakhna
5. Hajj – Agar maal ho to ek baar pak shehar Makkah jakar Kaba ki ziyarat karna.

Agar koi shakhs in paanch cheezon par amal karta hai, to uska Islam mukammal aur mazboot hota hai.

Shahadat – Islam Ka Pehla Sutoon

Shahadah Islam ki sabse zaroori shart hai. Bina iske koi bhi Musalman nahi ho sakta.

Kalima Shahadah hai:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Iska Matlab:

- La ilaha illa Allah → Sirf Allah ibaadat ke laayak hai.
- Muhammadur Rasulullah → Muhammad ﷺ Allah ke Rasul hain.

Agar koi shakhs dil se, zabaan se aur amal se ispar imaan laata hai, to woh sachha Musalman ban jata hai. Agar koi sirf zabaan se kahe lekin amal na kare, to uska Iman kamzor rehta hai.

Salah (Namaz) – Islam Ka Doosra Sutoon

Namaz Islam ka sabse bara amal hai. Yeh Bande aur Allah ke beech ek seedha rishta hai.

Quran mein Allah Pak ne farmaya:

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَّوْقُوتًا

Tafseer:

- Namaz har Musalman par farz hai.
- Iska ek Khas waqt hota hai.
-

Har Musalman par din mein 5 waqt ki namaz farz hai:

1. Fajr – Subah suraj nikalne se pehle
2. Zuhr – Dopehar surah dhalne ke baad
3. Asr – Shaam suraj dobne se pehle
4. Maghrib – Suraj dobne ke baad
5. Isha – Raat hone ke baad

Namaz kyun zaroori hai?

- Yeh bandagi karne ka sabse behtar tariqa hai.
- Namaz me insan Allah ki tareef karta hai aur apne ghalti wa kutahi ki maafi mangta hai
- Yeh gunaah maaf karane ka zariya hai.
- Yeh insaan ki zindagi mein sukoon aur discipline laati hai.

Agar koi shakhs jaan bujh kar namaz chhod de, to uska liye badi nuksaan ki baat hai, Namaz ka padhna Duniya aur

isme jo kuch hai sab se behtar hai aur iska chor dena Puri duniya lut jane ke barabar hai.

Zakat – Islam Ka Teesra Sutoon

Zakah ek maali ibadat hai. Iska matlab hai agar Allah pak ne kisi ko zarurat se zyada mal diya hai to usse wo gareebon aur zarooratmandon ki madad kare

Quran mein hai:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

Tafseer:

- Namaz aur Zakat Islam ke do ahem rukn hain.
- Zakat dena har us shakhs par farz hai jiske paas jarurat se zyada maal hai.

Kaun Zakat dega?

- Jo shakhs nisab tak maal ka malik ho (nisab ka matlab ek fix amount hai jo shariyat ne bataya hai). Zakat ki tafseeli maloomat ulema se hasil ki ja sakti hai.
-

Zakat ka kya faida hai?

- Dil se duniya ki mohabbat kam hoti hai.
- Allah ki raza hasil hoti hai.
- Gareebon aur zaroratmandon ki madad hoti hai aur ghareebi kam hoti hai

Yaad rakhen ke Jo shakhs zakat nahi deta, uske maal mein barkat nahi hoti aur mumkin hai wo is duniya me bahut sara maal hone ke bawajood maal ko lekar pareshani me mubtala rahe.

Sawm (Roza) – Islam Ka Chautha Sutoon

Roza Islam ka ek bahut aham amal hai jo har aaqil (Aqalmand) aur Baligh (Adult) Musalman par Ramadan ke mahine mein farz hai hai.

Quran mein hai:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

Tafseer:

- Roza sirf ibadat nahi, balki taqwa paida karna ka aham zariya hai.
- Allah ne pehli ummaton par bhi roza farz kiya tha.

Roza kaise rakhte hain?

- Subah fajar ke waqt se lekar shaam suraj dobne tak khaane-peene se bachna aur shadi suda ho to miyan biwi ke milap se bachna.
- Zubaan aur aankh ko har burai se bachana.
- Allah ki ibaadat mein waqt guzarna.
-

Roza ka kya faida hai?

- Dil aur badan dono paak hote hain.
- Taqwa (Allah ka dar) paida hota hai.
- Insaan gareebon ki bhook aur pyaas ko mehsoos karta hai.

Agar koi shakhs jaan bujh kar roza na rakhe, to ye bada guano hai aur uska iman kamzor hai.

Hajj – Islam Ka Paanchwa Sutoon

Hajj ek Aham amal hai jo har aise Musalman ko zindagi mein ek baar karna chahiye jo isko karni ki Taqat rakhta ho.

Quran mein aaya hai:

وَلِلّٰهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا

Tafseer:

- Hajj sirf un logo par farz hai jo uski taqat rakhte hain.
- Jo shakhs iski salahiyat rakhta ho, lekin phir bhi na kare, to uske iman mein kamzori hoti hai.

Hajj ka kya faida hai?

- Yeh duniya ki ek badi ibaadat hai.
- Bahut se gunaah maaf ho jate hain.
- Insaan ki zindagi ek naye safar par chal padti hai.

Hajj sirf ek safar nahi, balki ek naya janam hai jo insaan ko Allah ke aur kareeb le aata hai.



CHAPTER 5

NAMAZ – SABSE BARI IBADAT



Namaz Ki Ahmiyat

Namaz Islam ka doosra sutoon hai aur har Musalman par rozana 5 waqt farz hai. Yeh sirf ek muqaddas kaam nahi, balki Allah aur bandon ke beech ek seedha rishta hai.

Hadith paak me hai:

مِفْتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ الصَّلَاةُ، وَمِفْتَاحُ الصَّلَاةِ الطُّهُورُ

Mafhoom:

- Namazj janna ki chabhi hai
- Jo shakhs sahi tarah namaz padhta hai, uski zindagi Jannat wali ho jayegi.
- Jaise namaz janna ke liye zaruri hai waise hi paaki namaz keliye zaruri hai

Ek aur hadith me Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne yun farmaya:

Namaz deen ka sutoon hai, jo ise gira dega, uska deen gir gaya.

Yeh hadees batati hai ke Namaz Islam ka sabse zaroori amal me se hai.

Namaz Kis Par Farz Hai?

Namaz har Musalman par farz hai jo:

1. Aqil hai (Jo pagal ya behosh nahi hai).
2. Baligh hai (Bachpan ke zamane se nikal kar bada ho chuka ho).
3. Mard aur aurat dono par farz hai.

Agar koi shakhs jaan bujh kar namaz nahi padhta, to yeh bohot bada gunah hai.

Quran mein hai:

فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

Tafseer:

- Jo log namaz ko ahmiyat nahi dete, unke liye azaab hai.
- Jo log namaz ko maamooli samajhte hain, unka deen kamzor hota hai.

Namaz Ke 5 Waqt

Islam mein rozana 5 waqt ki namaz farz hai:

1. Fajr – Subah hone se pehle.
2. Zuhr – Dopehar ke waqt.
3. Asr – Shaam Suraj dobne se pehle.
4. Maghrib – Suraj dobne ke baad.
5. Isha – Raat hone ke baad.

Agar koi shakhs sirf Jumma ki namaz padhta hai aur rozana 5 waqt ki namaz nahi padhta, to uska Islam adhura hai.

Namaz Ka Tareeqa

Namaz padhne ka ek mukammal tareeqa hai jo Muhammad ﷺ ne humein sikhaya.

Namaz shuru karne se pahle aur iski qabooliyat ke liye kuch kaam zaruri hai   Agar yeh kaam poori na hoon, to namaz durust nahi hoti. Namaz ek mukammal amal hai jisme 13 zaruri hisse hain 7 namaz se pahle jinhen Sharait e namaz kahte hain aur 6 Namaz ke andar jinhen faraiz e namaz kahte hain.

Yeh saat sharaait neeche hain Jo namaz se pehle lazmi hain

1. Badan Ka Pak Hona

Namaz ke liye sabse pehla shart yeh hai ke insaan ka badan paak ho. Agar badan napaak hai, to namaz maqbool nahi hoti. Islam mein badan ki paaki ka ek mukammal nizaam diya gaya hai, jo Wazu aur Ghusl se pura hota hai.

Tareeqa:

- Agar kisi par hadas-e-asghar (chhoti napaaki) ho – Jese ke wazu toot jana, to wazu karna zaroori hai.
- Agar kisi par hadas-e-akbar (bari napaaki) ho – Jese janabat (Miyan biwi ke milap ki halat), haiz ya nifas, to Ghusl farz hai.

2. Kapron Ka Pak Hona

Namaz ke liye kapron ka paak hona zaroori hai. Agar kapron par napaaki lagi ho, to usko dhona Zaruri hai. Agar kisi ke kapron par khun, peshab, ya koi aur napaaki lagi ho, to namaz se pehle usko saaf karna zaroori hai.

Tareeqa:

- Agar kapron par thodi napaaki ho (chhoti cheez, jese aik boond peshab ya khoon) – To maaf hai.

• Agar zyada napaaki ho (zahir aur bari napaaki, jese ghaleez khoon ya pakhana ya peshab waghera) – To kapre dhona lazmi hai.

Paki ke masle tafseel se ulama se pochen

3. Namaz Ki Jagah Ka Pak Hona

Jis jagah namaz padhi jaye, uska paak hona bhi zaroori hai. Agar jagah napaak ho, to namaz durust nahi hoti. Isliye namaz se pehle dekh lena chahiye ke wo jagah saaf hai ya nahi.

Tareeqa:

• Masjid akasar paak hoti hai, agar ghar ya kisi aur jagah namaz padhni ho, to usko pehle dekh lena chahiye ke wahan koi gandagi to nahi.

• Agar zameen par napaaki ho, to us jagah namaz ada nahi hoti.

• Agar jagah aise ho jahan napaaki ho sakti hai (jese bazaar, hospital, ya janwaron ke rehne ki jagah), to namaz ja-e-namaz par padhi jaye.

4. Satr Ka Chhupana

Namaz ke liye yeh zaroori hai ke aadmi aur aurat apna satr dhak lein. Satr se murad woh jagah hai jo Islam mein chupana zaroori hai:

• Mardon ke liye: Naaf (Nabhi) se lekar ghutne tak ka hissa dhakna farz hai.

• Aurat ke liye: Pura badan dhakna farz hai, sirf haath, pair aur chehra khula rah sakta hai.

Agar kapde aise hon jo satr ko dhak na sakein (jese bohot patle ya bohot chust kapde jisse jism ka hissa dikh jata ho), to namaz maqbool nahi hoti.

5. Namaz Ka Waqt Hona

Namaz ki qabooliyat ke liye zaroori hai ke wo uske waqt par padhi jaye. Agar namaz waqt se pehle padhi jaye, to maqbool nahi hoti. Agar jaan-boojh kar waqt ke baad padhi jaye, to gunaah hota hai.

Namaz ke waqt yeh hain:

1. Fajr
2. Zuhr
3. Asar
4. Maghrib
5. Isha

6. Qibla Ki Taraf Rukh Karna

Namaz ke liye zaroori hai ke insaan Qibla ki taraf rukh kare. Qibla, yani Khana-e-Ka'aba, har Musalman ke liye ek markaz hai jo musalmanon ke darmiyan ittihad paida karwata hai. Agar kisi shakhs ko kisi anjan jagah pata na ho ke Qibla kis taraf hai, to ghor o fikr kare ke kaaba kis taraf hai phir jis taraf dil maan jaye us taraf namaz padh sakta hai.

7. Niyyat Karna (Intention)

Namaz ka aghaz niyyat se hota hai. Agar kisi shakhs ne niyyat nahi ki, to uski namaz maqbool nahi hoti. Niyyat ka matlab hai ke dil mein yeh irada ho ke wo Allah ke liye kisi waqt ki farz ya dosri koi namaz padh raha hai.

Namaz me 6 farz hain jo har namaz mein ada karne zaroori hain.

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreema

Namaz ka aghaz “Allahu Akbar” kehne se hota hai, jise Takbeer-e-Tahreema kaha jata hai. Yeh namaz ka sabse pehla aur buniyadi rukn hai. Jab takbeer kahi jaye, to dono haath kaanon tak uthaye jayein.

2. Qiyam– Namaz Mein Khade Hona

Namaz me khade hone farz hai, magar sirf un logon ke liye jo kahde hone ki taqat rakhte hain. Agar koi shakhs bimari ya kamzori ki wajah se khada nahi ho sakta, to baith kar ya lete hue namaz padh sakta hai.

- Farz aur wajib namazon mein qiyam farz hai.
- Agar kisi shakhs ne bina majboori ke qiyam chhod diya, to uski namaz nahi hogi.
- Nafil namazon mein agar koi baith kar padhe, to bhi namaz durust hoti hai, magar sawab kam hota hai.

3. Qira’at– Qur’an Ki Tilawat

Namaz mein Qur’an ki tilawat karna farz hai. Har shakhs ko chahiye ke woh kam az kam Surah Al-Fatiha aur ek chhoti surah ya teen aayatein padhe.

Har musalaman ko Quran ka itna hissa zabani yaad karna zaruri hai jisse jo Namaz ada karasake

4. Rukoo – Jhukna

Namaz mein rukoo karna farz hai. Yeh ek ahem rukn hai. Agar kisi shakhs ne rukoo nahi kiya, to namaz maqbool nahi hogi.

Rukoo ka sahi tareeqa:

• Kamar bilkul seedhi ho, aur haath ghutnon par hon.

• Sar aur kamar ek seedh mein ho, na zyada jhuka ho na utha ho.

• Rukoo mein kam az kam teen martaba “Subhana Rabbiyal Azeem” kehna sunnat hai.

Agar koi shakhs rukoo na kare aur seedha sajde mein chala jaye, to uski namaz durust nahi hogi.

5. Sujood – Sajdah Karna

Namaz mein har rakat mein do sijday farz hain. Agar koi shakhs ek bhi sajda chhod de, to namaz maqbool nahi hoti.

Sajde ke aadaab:

• Pehlay dono haath zameen par rakhein.

• Phir dono ghutne rakhein.

• Phir naak aur phir maatha (peshani) zameen par rakhein.

• Sajde mein kam az kam teen martaba “Subhana Rabbiyal A’la” kehna sunnat hai.

6. Qa’da Akhirah – Aakhri rikat ke baad Baithna

Namaz ki aakhri rakat ke baad “Qa’da Akhirah”, yani tashahhud ke barabar baithna farz hai. Agar kisi shakhs ne tashahhud tak nahi baitha aur salam de diya, to uski namaz maqbool nahi hoti.

Tashahhud ke aadaab:

• Baithne ka tareeqa yeh hai ke dono pair samet kar baitha jaye.

• “At-Tahiyyat, Durood-e-Ibrahimi, aur dua masoora” padhi jaye.

- Agar namaz mein koi ghalti ho jaye, to sajda sahw kia jaye.

Namaz ke tafseeli masail Ulama se poch liye jayen

Namaz Chhorne Ka Nateeja

Agar koi shakhs jaan bujh kar namaz nahi padhta, to yeh bohot bara gunah hai.

Quran mein Allah Paak ne farmaya hai:

فَخَلَفَ مِنۢ بَعْدِهِمْ خَلْفٌ أَضَاعُوا۟ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ وَٱتَّبَعُوا۟ ٱلشَّهَوَٰتِ

Iska Matlab hai ke “ To unke baad aise log aaye jo namaz ko zaya kar gaye aur apni khwahishat ke peechay chal pade”

Tafseer:

- Jo log namaz nahi padhenge, woh Allah ki rehmat se door ho jayenge.
- Namaz chhodne wale dunya aur aakhirat mein ghaatey mein rahenge.
-

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Jo namaz nahi padhta, uska Islam se koi talluq nahi." *(Tirmizi)*

Yeh hadees yeh batati hai ke namaz sirf ek ibaadat nahi, balki Islam ka asal imtihaan hai.

Namaz ke Faide

Namaz sirf ek rohani amal nahi, balki insani zindagi par bhi asar dalti hai. Namaz se asal Akhirat aur ruhani faiyede ke saath saath duniye ke bhi kuch faiyede hasil ho sakte hain.

(1) Allah Ka Qareebi Bana Deti Hai

- Namaz me seedha Allah se baat hoti hai jisse Allah se qurbat badhti hai.
- Namaz dil ko sukoon deti hai.

(2) Buraiyon Se Bachati Hai

- Namaz insaan ko gunaahon se door karti hai.
- Ghalat aadaton ko khatam karti hai.

(3) Aakhirat Mein Najat

- Jannat sirf unhi logon ke liye hai jo namaz padhte hain.
- Agar namaz sahi ho, to baqi aamaal bhi sahi ho jate hain.
-

Iske ilawa aur se bahut faide hain jo dosri kitabon me aap padh sakte hain.

8. Namaz Ko Kaise Apni Aadat Banayein?

Agar aap namaz chhod dete hain ya waqt par nahi padh paate, to in aadaton ko apnayein:

1. Azaan sunte hi sab kaam chhod kar tayyari karein.
2. Apni namaz ka time fix karein.
3. Agar kisi majboori se ek waqt ki namaz chhut jaye, to foran qaza karein.
4. Namaz ka maqsad sirf adat nahi, Allah ki raza hasil karna hai.



CHAPTER 6

WUDU AUR GHUSL – PAKI HASIL KARNE KA MUKAMMAL TAREEQA



Paki wa safai Ka Islam Mein Maqam

Islam sirf ek mazhab nahi, balki zindagi ka mukammal tareeqa hai. Yeh sirf ibadat ka naam nahi, balki zindagi ke har pehlu ko sudharne ka tareeqa hai. Islam mein safai aur paki (purity) ka bohot bara maqam hai.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

ٱلطَّهُورُ شَطْرُ ٱلْإِيمَانِ

Mafhoom:

- Taharat (safai) Iman ka aadha hissa hai.
- Jis shakhs ka badan, kapde aur jagah saaf hogi, uska iman bhi mazboot hoga.

Islam mein do tareeqe hain jo insaan ko paak banate hain:

1. Wudu (Ablution) – Jab Choti Napaki ho to Namaz aur Quran padhne ke liye.

2. Ghusl (Purification Bath) – Jab badi napaki ho to.

Agar koi shakhs in dono tareeqon ko sahi tarah samajh le, to uska iman aur ibadat dono behtareen ho jati hain.

Wudu (Ablution) Ka Asal Maqsad

Namaz padhne ke liye Wudu karna farz hai. Bina Wudu ke Namaz qubool nahi hoti.

Quran mein aaya hai:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ

Tafseer:

- Namaz se pehle Wudu karna farz hai.
- Agar Wudu nahi hai, to namaz nahi hogi.
-

Wudu karne ke faide:

- Gunah dhul jate hain.
- Allah ka qareebi hona mehsoos hota hai.
- Badan aur dil dono paak ho jate hain.

Wudu Ka Mukammal Tareeqa

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ka sikhaya hua tareeqa yeh hai, jisme char cheezen farz hai jiske chhot jane se wazu nahi hota, neeche mukammal tariqa byan kika jata hai:

1: Niyyat (Intention)

- Dil se irada karein ke Wudu kar raha hoon.

- Muh se kehna zaroori nahi, sirf dil mein irada kaafi hai.

2: Bismillah Parhna

- Wudu shuru karne se pehle "Bismillah" kehna zaroori hai.

3: Haath Dhona

- Dono haath (kalai tak) teen baar dhoyen.
- Anguliyon ke darmiyan paani pahunchayein.

4: Kulli karna

- Teen baar kulli karen.
- Miswak karna sunnat hai.

5: Naak Mein Pani Daalna

- Teen baar naak mein paani dalna aur saaf karna.

6: Chehra Dhona (Farz)

- Teen baar poora chehra dhona.
- Ek Kan ke lou se dosre kan ke lau tak aur peshani ke baal se thori ke neeche tak.

7: Pura Haath Dhona (Farz)

- Dono haath kohni tak teen baar dhoyen.
- Pehle daaya (right), phir baaya (left).

8: Sar Ka Masah Karna (Farz)

- Haathon ko geela kar ke sir par pherna.

9: Kaan Ka Masah Karna

- Ungliyon se kaan ke andar aur anguthe se kaan ke bahar masah karein.

10: Paon Dhona (Farz)

- Teen baar dono paon takhne tak dhoyen.
- Ungliyon ke darmiyan paani pahunchayein.

Agar yeh tareeqa se Wudu karenge, to Namaz ke liye paak ho jayenge.

Wudu Karna Kab Zaroori Hai?

Agar kisi shakhs ka Wudu toot jaye, to dobara Wudu karna farz hai.

Wudu kis se toot jata hai?

1. Pagal Ho Jana
2. Behosh Ho Jana
3. Bait-ul-khala (Toilet) jaane se.
4. Aaage aur peche ke raste se kuch nikalna, jaise Gas nikalna.
5. Khoon behne se.
6. Tek Ya Sahara Laga Kar So Jana
7. Munh bhar kat Ulti aane se
8. Namaz Ki Halat Mein awaz se Hansna

Agar yeh cheezein ho jayein, to namaz se pehle dobara Wudu karna zaroori hai.

Ghusl Karne Ka Mukammal Tareeqa

Ghusl ka tarea necee byan kika jata hai jisme teen cheezen farz hain:

1 Niyyat:

- Dil mein irada karein ke sara badan paak kar raha hoon.

2 Sharamgah Dhona:

- Sharamgah (private parts) achi tarah dhona.

3 Haath Dhona:

- Dono haath teen baar dhoyen.

4 Kulli Karna: (Farz)

- Teen baar Munh bhar kar kulli karna, agar roza na ho to gharara bhi karna.
-

5 Naak me pani dalna: (Farz)

- Teen baar neek ke narm hisse tak pani pahunchana.

6 Pura Wudu Karna

- Wudu mukammal tarike se karna (jaise pehle sikhaya gaya).
- Agar paon niche paani jama hai, to Wudu ke paon aakhir mein dhoyen.
-

7 Sar Par Pani Dalna:

- Teen baar sir par paani dalna.
- Kaanon tak paani pahunchana.
-

8 Poore Badan Par Pani Dalna: (Farz)

- Pehle daaye (right) taraf, phir baaye (left) taraf paani dalna.
- Har hisse par is tarah se paani pahunchana ke ek baal bhi sokha na rahe

Agar yeh tareeqa se Ghusl karenge, to poora badan paak ho jayega.

Kab Ghusl Karna Farz Hai?

Ghusl farz kab hota hai?

1. Janabat (Sexual Impurity) ke baad.
2. Haiz (Periods) ya Nifas (Bachay ke baad) ke baad.
3. Koi Musalman Islam qabool kare, to us par Ghusl farz hai.

Agar Ghusl farz ho jaye aur koi na kare, to uski namaz aur ibadat qubool nahi hogi.



CHAPTER 7

QUR'AN AUR AKHIRAT



Qur'an – Insani Zindagi Ke Liye Allah Ka Paigham

Qur'an ek aisi kitaab hai jo sirf padhne ke liye nahi, balki samajhne aur us par amal karne ke liye hai. Yeh Allah ka woh paigham hai jo har insaan ke liye hidayat ka raasta hai. Jab bhi insaan kisi gumrahi mein padta hai, kisi mushkil mein ulajhta hai, ya kisi aise raste par chalta hai jisme na roshni hoti hai aur na samajh, to Qur'an uske liye ek roshni ban kar samne aata hai. Yeh woh kitaab hai jisme har insaan ke liye sabak hai, chahe woh kisi bhi zamanay mein ho, kisi bhi jagah ho, aur kisi bhi halat mein ho.

Qur'an sirf ek muqaddas kitaab hi nahi, balki ek mukammal dastoor-e-hayat hai jo insaan ki zindagi ke har pehlu ko behtar banane ka tareeqa sikhata hai. Yeh kitaab duniya ke har shakhs ke liye ek nizaam hai jo usse batati hai ke kaun sa raasta sahi hai aur kaun sa raasta galat. Yeh sirf Musalmanon ke liye nahi, balki har us shakhs ke liye hai jo sachai ki talash mein hai. Allah ne is kitaab ko apne aakhri Nabi, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ke dil par naazil kiya taake insaniyat ko andheron se nikal kar roshni ki taraf le jaye.

Yeh Qur’an Allah ki woh rehmat hai jo insaan ki chhoti se chhoti aur badi se badi pareshani ka hal bata sakti hai. Yeh duniya ka ek aisa mo’jiza hai jo har shakhs ki samajh se ooper hai. Yeh ek aisi kitaab hai jiska ek lafz bhi badla nahi gaya, aur qayamat tak yeh bilkul usi tarah rahegi jaisi Allah ne naazil ki. Hazrat Jibra’il (AS) ke zariye Allah ne yeh paigham Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ tak pohchaya, aur aaj yeh duniya ke har kone tak mojud hai.

Allah ne Qur’an ko sirf isliye nahi bheja ke log isko sirf padh kar sawab kama lein, balki isliye bheja taake isko samjhein, is par amal karein, aur duniya ko behtar banayein. Jo shakhs Qur’an ki taleemaat ko apni zindagi mein laata hai, uska har amal behtareen ho jata hai. Uska rawayya doosron ke saath achha ho jata hai, uska maqsad sirf duniya ka faida uthana nahi rehta, balki woh aakhirat ki kamiyabi ke liye koshish karta hai. Qur’an insaan ki fitrat ko nikharta hai, uske andar ek aisi roshni bhar deta hai jo usse har burai se door kar deti hai.

Qur’an woh kitaab hai jo Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ par 23 saalon mein dheere dheere naazil hui. Yeh wahi hai jo Allah ne Jibra’il (AS) ke zariye apne Nabi tak pohchai. Jab pehli martaba yeh wahi Ghar-e-Hira mein Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ par aayi, to woh bohot ghabra gaye the. Hazrat Jibra’il (AS) ne unse kaha tha, "Iqra’", yaani "Padho!" Lekin Nabi ﷺ ummi the, yani padh likh nahi sakte the. Phir bhi Allah ne unko woh ilm diya jo duniya ka sabse azeem ilm tha. Is pehli wahi mein yeh bataya gaya ke insaan ka asal nizaam sirf Allah ke hukum par chalna chahiye.

Qur’an sirf ek dafa nahi, balki dheere dheere waqt ke saath poora naazil hua. Yeh isliye taake log isko samajh sakein, ispar amal kar sakein, aur iske paigham ko zindagi ka hissa bana sakein. Har aayat kisi na kisi halat ke mutabiq

naazil hoti thi, kisi mushkil ka hal deti thi, kisi gumrahi ka jawab deti thi, aur kisi naye raste ka pata deti thi. Yeh Qur'an sirf ek zamane ke liye nahi, balki har daur ke logon ke liye hai. Har shakhs isme apni zindagi ka hal dhoond sakta hai, chahe woh gareeb ho ya ameer, chhota ho ya bara, pad likha ho ya anparh.

Qur'an Ka Asal Maqsad Kya Hai?

Qur'an ka asal maqsad sirf tilawat karna nahi, balki isko samajhna aur iske mutabiq zindagi guzarni bhi hai. Yeh Allah ka ek aisa paigham hai jo insaan ko har burai se door karta hai aur nek raaste ki taraf le jata hai. Yeh batata hai ke insaan ka asal maqsad sirf paisa kamaana, duniya ka sukoon lena, ya maze karna nahi hai, balki asal maqsad Allah ki raza ko hasil karna hai. Yeh kitaab insaan ko yeh samjhati hai ke duniya ek imtihaan hai, aur asal zindagi aakhirat ki hai.

Agar hum Qur'an ko samajhne ki koshish karein, to humein havari kamyabi ya nakami se jure har sawal ka jawab milta hai. Yeh batata hai ke insaan ko kaisa hona chahiye, uske akhlaaq kaise hone chahiyein, uski zindagi kis tarah guzarni chahiye. Yeh humein sikhata hai ke jhoot na bolo, dhoka na do, zulm na karo, aur har kaam sirf Allah ki raza ke liye karo. Yeh humein yeh bhi batata hai ke har mushkil ka hal sirf Allah ke paas hai, aur agar hum Allah par bharosa karein, to har pareshani door ho sakti hai.

Qur'an Se Humein Kya Seekhna Chahiye?

Qur'an sirf padhne ki nahi, balki samajhne ki kitaab hai. Isme har musibat ka hal hai, har sawal ka jawab hai, har mushkil ka tod hai. Yeh humein sikhata hai ke Allah ek hai,

sirf wahi ibaadat ke laayak hai, aur sirf wahi sab kuch dene wala hai. Yeh batata hai ke insaan ko nek rawayya rakhna chahiye, sabr karna chahiye, shukr karna chahiye, aur hamesha sachai par chalna chahiye.

Qur'an ka asal paigham hai Tawheed, yani Allah ki wahdaniyat. Har Musalman ko yeh samajhna chahiye ke Islam ka asal maqsad sirf ek Allah ki ibaadat hai. Jab insaan Qur'an ko samajhne lagta hai, to uska har amal behtareen ho jata hai. Uske andar akhlaaq ki roshni aa jati hai, uski zindagi ek nayay tareeqa se behtar ho jati hai.

Qur'an sirf ek kitaab nahi, balki ek zinda mo'jiza hai jo har daur ke insaan ke liye naya ilm, naya roshni aur naye raste dikhata hai. Yeh sirf ek dafa padh kar chhod dene ki nahi, balki har roz padhne aur har roz samajhne ki kitaab hai. Jo isko samajh leta hai, uski zindagi roshan ho jati hai. Jo isko sirf padh kar bhool jata hai, uska nuksan hota hai.

Agar hum Qur'an ki roshni mein apni zindagi ko badalne ki koshish karein, to duniya aur aakhirat dono behtareen ho sakti hain. Is kitaab se mohabbat karo, isse seekho, ispar amal karo, aur duniya ke har shakhs tak iski taleem pahunchane ki koshish karo.

Aakhirat Aur Qayamat Ka Bayan

Zindagi Ki Haqeeqat Kya Hai?

Har insaan ek din marne wala hai. Koi bhi duniya mein hamesha ke liye nahi rahta. Jo aaj tak duniya mein aaye, wo ek na ek din chale gaye. Badshah ho ya fakir, ameer ho ya gareeb, sabhi ka ek din inteqal ho jata hai. Magar sawal yeh hai ke maut ke baad kya hoga? Kya zindagi sirf itni si hai jo duniya mein chal rahi hai? Kya ek shakhs sirf is liye paida

kiya gaya ke woh sirf khaye, piye, maze kare, aur phir mar jaye?

Agar zindagi ka asal maqsad sirf yahi hota, to duniya mein insaaf aur zulm ka koi matlab nahi hota. Lekin har shakhs yeh mehsoos karta hai ke duniya mein kabhi kabhi zulm karne wale mazay mein dikhte hain aur achhe log museebaton mein hotay hain. Yeh sab dekh kar har shakhs ke dil mein ek sawal uthta hai: kya yeh duniya asal insaaf ki jagah hai? Agar nahi, to phir asal insaaf ki jagah kaunsi hai? Iska jawab sirf Islam deta hai: asal insaaf qayamat ke din hoga, jab har shakhs ko uske amal ka badla milega.

Qur’an yeh bayan karta hai ke zindagi sirf ek imtihaan hai. Yeh ek aisi jagah hai jahan insaan ko azmaaya jata hai. Jo log achhe kaam karenge, wo qayamat ke din kamiyab honge. Jo log buraiyan karenge, wo nuksan uthane wale honge. Yeh duniya asal zindagi nahi, balki asal zindagi aakhirat hai. Jo is duniya ko asal samajhta hai, wo gumrah hai. Jo is duniya ko ek imtihaan samajh kar jeeta hai, wo kamiyab hai.

Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:

وَمَا هَٰذِهِ ٱلْحَيَوٰةُ ٱلدُّنْيَآ إِلَّا لَهْوٌ وَلَعِبٌ ۚ وَإِنَّ ٱلدَّارَ ٱلْـَٔاخِرَةَ لَهِىَ ٱلْحَيَوَانُ ۚ لَوْ كَانُوا۟ يَعْلَمُونَ

Iska matlab yeh hai ke yeh duniya sirf ek khel aur maze ki jagah hai, asal zindagi to aakhirat ki zindagi hai, kaash log samajh lete.

Qayamat Ka Din Kaisa Hoga?

Qayamat ka din ek aisi haqiqat hai jisko har shakhs ko yaad rakhna chahiye. Yeh woh din hoga jab sari duniya ka

nizaam khatam ho jayega. Jo kuch hum dekh rahe hain, yeh sab mitti mein mil jayega. Jis duniya ke maze ke liye log haram aur halal ka farq bhool jate hain, jo paisa, jo makaan, jo gaadiyan, jo shohrat, jinke liye insaan apni aakhirat barbad kar deta hai, ek din yeh sab khatam ho jayega.

Us din suraj apni jagah se hil jayega. Pahadon ko uda diya jayega. Samandar aag ban jayenge. Zameen apni sab cheezein bahar nikal degi. Murdon ko zinda kar diya jayega. Har shakhs apne aamaal ka jawab dene ke liye tayar hoga. Us waqt na koi apni chalakiyan chala sakega, na koi jhooth bol sakega. Us din sirf insaaf hoga, jo kisi bhi insaan ke haath mein nahi, sirf Allah ke haath mein hoga.

Allah Pak ne Qur'an mein farmaya:

إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ ٱلْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا وَأَخْرَجَتِ ٱلْأَرْضُ أَثْقَالَهَا وَقَالَ ٱلْإِنسَانُ مَا لَهَا

Iska matlab hai ke jab zameen apne sab bojh bahar nikal degi, aur insaan hairaan ho kar poochega: yeh kya ho raha hai?

Har insaan ki zindagi ki ek kitaab hai jo likhi ja rahi hai. Us kitaab mein uske har chhote bade amal likhe ja rahe hain. Qayamat ke din yeh kitaab khol di jayegi, aur har shakhs se uska hisaab liya jayega. Yeh asal insaaf ka din hoga. Jo shakhs is din ke liye tayar hai, wahi asal aqalmand hai.

Jannat Aur Jahannam Ki Haqeeqat

Qayamat ke din insaan ke do anjaam honge: ya to Jannat ya Jahannam. Jannat woh jagah hai jo sirf nek logon ke liye hai. Yeh ek aisi jagah hai jahan koi gham nahi hoga, koi takleef nahi hogi, koi pareshaani nahi hogi. Sirf Allah ki rehmat hogi, sirf khushi hogi, sirf aaraam hoga.

Allah Ne Qur’an mein Irshad farmaya:

جَنَّاتُ تَجْرِي مِن تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا

Iska matlab hai ke Jannat ek aisi jagah hai jisme har jagah nadiyan beh rahi hain, aur jo log usme jayenge wo hamesha hamesha ke liye wahan rahenge.

Magar jo log duniya mein buraiyon mein doob gaye, jo Allah aur uske Rasool ﷺ ke hukum ko toda, jo haram aur halal ka farq na samjha, jo duniya ke maze mein gum ho gaya, uske liye Jahannam hai. Jahannam woh jagah hai jahan sirf takleef hogi, sirf saza hogi, sirf azaab hoga. Wahan log chillayenge, lekin koi sunne wala nahi hoga. Wahan log paani maangege, lekin sirf ubalta paani diya jayega.

Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:

فَأَنذَرْتُكُمْ نَارًا تَلَظَّىٰ لَا يَصْلَاهَا إِلَّا الْأَشْقَى

Iska matlab hai ke Allah ne insaan ko ek aisi aag se khabardar kya hai jo bhadakti rahegi, aur isme sirf wahi log daale jayenge jo badbakht honge.

Jannat aur Jahannam sirf ek kahani nahi, yeh asal haqiqat hai. Yeh har shakhs ka anjaam hai. Yeh faisla har shakhs ko karna hai ke woh Jannat ki manzil chunta hai ya Jahannam ki.

Qayamat Ki Tayari Kaise Karein?

Agar ek shakhs is baat ko samajh le ke ek din uska bhi hisaab hone wala hai, to woh apni zindagi ka har amal sudhar lega. Wo har kaam Allah ki raza ke liye karega. Wo

sirf duniya ke maze ke liye nahi jiye ga, balki aakhirat ki kamiyabi ko apna maqsad banayega.

Qayamat ki tayari sirf ek tareeqa se ho sakti hai: Allah aur uske Rasool ﷺ ke hukum par chalna. Agar hum Allah ke hukum ko maanein, Qur'an par amal karein, Namaz padhain, sach bolain, insaaf karein, haram se bachein, to hum apni aakhirat behtar bana sakte hain.

Agar hum aaj bhi na samjhein, agar hum aaj bhi duniya ki chhoti chhoti khushiyon mein kho jaayein, agar hum har din yeh bhool jayein ke ek din hum bhi marne wale hain, to hum sabse bada nuksan uthane wale honge.

Aqalmand wahi hai jo is baat ko samajh le ke yeh duniya sirf ek safar hai, asal manzil to aakhirat hai. Har shakhs ko tayar hona chahiye, kyunki maut ka waqt kisi ko maloom nahi.

Islam Ko Apni Zindagi me lana

Islam sirf chand rasm o riwaj ka naam nahi, balki ek mukammal tareeqa-e-zindagi hai. Yeh sirf aqeedah ya ibadat tak mehdood nahi, balki insaan ki har chhoti-badi baat ko behtareen tareeqa se chalane ka ek nizaam hai. Islam sirf Masjid tak mehdood nahi, balki yeh ghar, bazaar, daftar, madarsa, aur har jagah ke liye hidayat deta hai. Magar asal sawaal yeh hai: kya Islam hamari zindagi ka hissa hai ya hum sirf naam ke musalman hain? Kya hum sirf ek Muslim gharane mein paida hone ki wajah se Musalman hain, ya humne waqai Islam ko apni zindagi mein utara hai?

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ka farman hai:

"Islam ek mazboot imarat hai, jiska har hissa ek dosre ko mazboot karta hai."

Agar hum sirf Muslim naam ke hain, magar Islam ke asal maqsad ko nahi samajhte, to hum ek kamzor imarat ki tarah hain jo kisi bhi tufaan mein gir sakti hai. Magar agar Islam humari zindagi ka asal hissa hai, to duniya ka koi tufaan humein gira nahi sakta.

Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ادْخُلُوا فِي السِّلْمِ كَافَّةً

Iska matlab hai ke "Aey Imaan walon! Islam mein poori tarah daakhil ho jao." Matlab yeh ke Islam ko sirf ek hissa na banao, balki apni puri zindagi ka tareeqa banao. Islam sirf Jumma ki namaz ya Eid ki ibadat ka naam nahi, balki yeh har pal aur har jagah ke liye hai.

Islam Ko Apni Zindagi Mein Laane Ke 5 Bunyadi Qadam

Agar hum Islam ko apni zindagi mein laana chahte hain, to humein 5 buniyadi cheezein apnani hongi:

1. Apne Aqeedah Ko Mazboot Banayein

Islam ka asal buniyad Aqeedah (belief) hai. Agar aqeedah mazboot ho, to amal bhi mazboot hota hai. Sabse pehle yeh samajhna zaroori hai ke Islam sirf ek riwayat ya rasm nahi, balki Allah ka diya hua asal nizaam hai. Har shakhs ko is baat ka yaqeen hona chahiye ke:

- Sirf Allah ibaadat ke laayak hai.
- Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Allah ke aakhri Nabi hain.
- Islam duniya ka asal tareeqa hai.
- Qur’an Allah ki kitaab hai jo har insaan ki rehnumai karti hai.

Agar yeh aqeedah mazboot ho, to insaan duniya ke kisi bhi fitne ka shikar nahi hoga.

2. Namaz Aur Ibadat Ko Apni Aadat Banaayein

Namaz sirf ek ibadat nahi, balki insaan ka Allah se rabta jodne ka tareeqa hai. Islam ko apni zindagi mein lane ka sabse pehla practical qadam Namaz ka paband banna hai. Har Musalman ke liye rozana 5 waqt ki Namaz farz hai, magar afsos ke bohot se log isko sirf ek farz samajh kar ignore karte hain.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Qayamat ke din sabse pehle Namaz ka hisaab hoga. Agar Namaz durust hui, to baqi sab bhi durust hoga."

Yeh hadees humein yeh samjhati hai ke agar hum sirf apni Namaz ko theek kar lein, to hamari puri zindagi theek ho sakti hai. Namaz insaan ke dil ko saf kar deti hai, uske aamaal ko sudhar deti hai, usko gunahon se door kar deti hai.

Agar hum waqai Islam ko apni zindagi mein lana chahte hain, to Namaz ko chhodna band karein aur isko apni aadat banayein.

3. Halal Aur Haram Ka Farq Samajhein

Aaj ka sabse bara fitna yeh hai ke log haram aur halal ka farq nahi samajhte. Islam sirf ibadat ka naam nahi, balki ek mukammal zindagi ka tareeqa hai jo batata hai ke kya sahi hai aur kya galat.

Allah Pak Qur’an mein irshad farmata hai:

كُلُواْ مِمَّا فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ حَلَـٰلًا طَيِّبًا

Iska matlab hai ke "Jo cheezein halal aur paak hain, unhi ko khao." Matlab yeh ke jo cheezein haram hain, unko chhod dena zaroori hai.

Islam ko apni zindagi mein lane ka ek bohot bara tareeqa yeh hai ke:

- Haram kamaai se bachein (jese sood, dhokadhadi, jua, haram business).
- Haram khaane se bachein (jese sharab, sukar, haram gosht).
- Haram kaam na karein (jese jhooth, chori, ghibat, zina, faiz, dhoka).

Agar hum halal aur haram ka farq samajh kar sirf halal cheezein apna lein, to Islam hamari zindagi mein aasan ho jayega.

4. Achhe Akhlaaq Apnayein Aur Sunnat Par Amal Karein

Islam sirf ibadat aur halal-haram ka naam nahi, balki achhe akhlaaq ka bhi naam hai. Islam ko apni zindagi mein lane ka sabse bara tareeqa yeh hai ke Nabi ﷺ ki sunnat par chalein aur apne akhlaaq ko behtareen banaayein.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Mujhe is liye bheja gaya hai ke main akhlaaq ko behtareen bana doon."

(Musnad Ahmad)

Islam ko apni zindagi mein lane ke liye yeh lazmi hai ke hum:

- Sach bolein, jhoot na bolein.
- Amanat aur wafadari ka ehtram karein.
- Mehmaan-nawazi aur gareeb parwari karein.
- Buzurgon ki izzat aur chhoton se mohabbat karein.
- Gussa kam karein, sabr aur shukr karein.

Agar hum Islam ki asal rooh ko samajhna chahte hain, to sabse pehle apne akhlaaq ko sudharna zaroori hai.

5. Duniya Ke Fitnon Se Bach Kar Islam Par Mazboot Rahein

Aaj ka zamana fitnon ka zamana hai. Har taraf aise fitne hain jo insaan ko Islam se door le ja rahe hain. Kabhi TV aur social media, kabhi jhoothi duniya ki chamak dhamak, kabhi

haram relationships, kabhi haram paisa—yeh sab cheezein insaan ko Islam se door kar rahi hain. Islam ko apni zindagi mein lane ka ek bohot bara tareeqa yeh hai ke:

- Ghair Islami aur be-hayai wale mohol se bachein.
- Jise Islam ki zaroorat hai, usko Islam sikhayein.
- Achi sohbat aur nek logon ka saath ikhtiyar karein.

Agar hum Islam ko waqai apni zindagi mein lana chahte hain, to humein duniya ke fitnon se door rehna hoga aur sirf wahi raste apnane honge jo Allah aur uske Rasool ﷺ ne sikhaye hain.

CHAPTER 8

HUQUQ-UL-IBAD – BANDON KE HUQOOQ



Huquq-ul-Ibad Kya Hai?

Islam sirf Allah ki ibaadat ka naam nahi, balki insaaniyat ke huqooq ka bhi naam hai. Islam ke do ahem hisse hain:

1. Huquq-Allah (Allah ke huqooq) – Jo sirf Allah ke saath jude hain, jaise Namaz, Roza, Zakat, Hajj, aur Tawheed.
2. Huquq-ul-Ibad (Bandon ke huqooq) – Jo ek Musalman ko doosre insaanon ke saath ada karne hote hain, jaise insaf, mohabat, amanat, wafadari, aur rehmat.

Agar ek shakhs sirf Allah ki ibaadat kare magar bandon ke huqooq ada na kare, to uska Islam mukammal nahi hota. Islam yeh nahi kehta ke sirf Masjid mein ibaadat karo, balki yeh bhi sikhata hai ke apne rishtedaron, padosiyon, aur har insaan ke saath achha sulook karo.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Jis shakhs ka padosi uske shar se mehfooz nahi, woh mu'min nahi ho sakta."

Is hadees se yeh samajh aata hai ke Islam sirf apne amal ki fikr ka nahi, balki doosron ke huqooq ki bhi talqeen karta hai.

Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ ۚ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ

Tafseer:

- Allah insaaf aur nek sulook ka hukum deta hai.
- Qaribiyon aur gareebon ka khayal rakhne ka hukum deta hai.
- Zulm, fahashi aur burai se roknay ka hukum deta hai.

Agar ek Musalman sirf ibadat mein mashghool ho magar logon ke huqooq ada na kare, to woh Allah ki nazar mein mukammal Musalman nahi hota.

Huquq-ul-Ibad Ki Ahmiyat

Islam mein Huquq-ul-Ibad ki ahmiyat itni zyada hai ke agar koi shakhs kisi ka haq maar leta hai, to Allah tab tak usko maaf nahi karega jab tak woh shakhs maaf na karde. Iska matlab yeh hai ke Allah apne huqooq maaf kar sakta hai, magar insano ke huqooq tab tak maaf nahi hote jab tak woh shakhs jiska haq maara gaya hai, maaf na karde.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Qayamat ke din sabse zyada nuksan us shakhs ka hoga jo namaz, roza aur zakat to lekar aaya hoga, magar logon ka haq maara hoga, kisi ka maal khaya hoga, kisi ka dil dukhaya hoga, kisi par zulm kiya hoga. Uski nekiyan un logon mein baanti jayengi jin par usne zulm kiya hoga, aur jab uski nekiyan khatam ho jayengi, to un logon ke gunaah us par

daal diye jayenge, aur phir usko Jahannam mein daal diya jayega."

Yeh hadees humein yeh samjhati hai ke Huquq-ul-Ibad ka taluq sirf duniya se nahi, balki aakhirat se bhi hai. Is duniya mein agar hum kisi ka haq maarte hain, to ho sakta hai ke duniya mein koi saza na mile, magar qayamat ke din zaroor saza milegi.

Huquq-ul-Ibad Ke Ahem Qismain

Islam mein har shakhs ke kuch huqooq hote hain jo doosre logon ko ada karne hote hain. Yeh huqooq mukhtalif qismon mein taqseem kiye gaye hain:

1. Waliden (Parents) Ke Huqooq

Islam mein waliden ka maqam bohot buland hai. Allah ne Qur’an mein baar-baar hukm diya hai ke waliden ki izzat karo aur unka ehtram karo.

Allah farmata hai:

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

Iska matlab hai ke Allah ka yeh hukum hai ke sirf uski ibaadat karo aur apne waliden ke saath achha sulook karo.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Jannat tumhari maa ke qadmon ke neeche hai." *(Nasa’i)*

Waliden ki ita’at sirf tab chhodne ki ijaazat hai jab woh kisi aise kaam ka hukum dein jo Islam ke khilaf ho.

2. Biwi Aur Bachon Ke Huqooq

Islam ek khushhaal gharane ki buniyad sirf mohabbat aur insaaf par rakhta hai. Allah ne mard par yeh zimmedari dali hai ke woh apni biwi aur bachon ka khayal rakhe, unko halal rizq de, aur unko achi taleem aur tarbiyat de.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Tum mein se behtareen woh hai jo apne ghar walon ke liye behtareen hai."

Ek Musalman par ye zaruri hai ke woh:

- Apni Shareek e Hyat ke saath sharafat aur mohabbat ka rawayya rakhe.
- Apne bachon ki achi taleem aur tarbiyat kare.
- Bachon ke beech insaaf kare aur kisi ke saath na-insafi na kare.

3. Padosiyon Ke Huqooq

Islam mein padosi ka bohot bara maqam hai. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Jibra'il (AS) mujhe baar-baar padosiyon ka haq yaad dilate rahe, mujhe laga ke shayad padosi ko bhi waris bana diya jayega." *(Bukhari & Muslim)*

Padosi ka haq yeh hai ke:

- Uske saath acha sulook kiya jaye.
- Agar woh bhooka ho to uski madad ki jaye.
- Agar woh bimar ho to uski dekhbhal ki jaye.
- Agar woh museebat mein ho to uska saath diya jaye.

4. Gareebon Aur Yateemon Ke Huqooq

Islam sirf ameer aur taqatwar logon ka mazhab nahi, balki yeh gareebon aur mazloomon ki madad karne ka mazhab hai. Allah ne hukm diya hai ke gareebon, yateemon aur mohtaj logon ka khayal rakho.

Allah farmata hai:

فَأَمَّا ٱلْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ ۝ وَأَمَّا ٱلسَّآئِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

Iska matlab hai ke "Yateem ko kabhi dhakka na do, aur jo maangne wala ho usse bura sulook na karo." Islam ek aise muashray ka tasavvur deta hai jisme gareeb aur yateem log bhi izzat aur insaaf ke sath jee sakein.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Jo shakhs yateem ke sir par haath rakh kar uske saath mohabbat karta hai, uske har baal ke badle Allah ek neki likh deta hai."

Aur ek aur hadees mein hai:

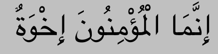
"Jo shakhs yateem ki dekhbhal karega, wo Jannat mein mere saath hoga." *(Bukhari)*

Ye hadees dikhati hai ke Islam gareebon aur yateemon ka kitna khayal rakhta hai.

5. Musalman Bhaiyon Ke Huqooq

Islam ka ek asal maqam yeh hai ke har Musalman doosre Musalman ka bhai hai. Islam ek doosre ki madad ka dars deta hai. Aaj agar duniya mein fitna hai, nafrat hai, to iska sabse bada sabab yeh hai ke log ek doosre ke huqooq nahi samajhte.

Allah Qur'an mein farmata hai:



Iska matlab hai ke sab Musalman ek doosre ke bhai hain.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Musalman Musalman ka bhai hai, na uska nuksan karta hai, na usko zaleel karta hai."

Musalman bhai ka haq yeh hai ke:

- Agar woh bimar ho to uski aiyadat karein.
- Agar uski izzat par koi haath uthaye to uska saath dein.
- Agar woh mushkil mein ho to uski madad karein.
- Agar usse koi ghalti ho jaye to use shafqat se samjhayein.

Islam ek aise mo'ashray ka tasavvur deta hai jisme sab log ek doosre ke bhai-bhai banein, na ke ek doosre ke dushman.

Huquq-ul-Ibad ke Asraat

Islam mein Huquq-ul-Ibad ki ahmiyat sirf is liye nahi ke yeh ek behtareen society banaye, balki is liye bhi ke agar ek shakhs duniya mein kisi ka haq maar lega, to uska hisaab qayamat ke din hoga.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne ek martaba apne sahaba se farmaya:

"Tum jante ho muflis (sabse gareeb) kaun hai?"

Sahaba ne kaha: "Ya Rasulullah ﷺ! Hamare nazdeek muflis wo hai jiske paas maal na ho."

Tab Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Meri ummat ka asal muflis wo hai jo qayamat ke din namaz, roza aur zakat lekar aayega, magar usne kisi ka haq maara hoga, kisi par ilzaam lagaya hoga, kisi ka maal khaya hoga, kisi ka khoon baha hoga, kisi ka dil dukhaya hoga. Phir uski nekiyan in logon ko de di jayengi, aur jab uski nekiyan khatam ho jayengi, to un logon ke gunaah us par daal diye jayenge, aur phir usko Jahannam mein daal diya jayega."

Is hadees se yeh sabit hota hai ke agar kisi shakhs ne duniya mein kisi ka haq maara, kisi par zulm kiya, kisi ka dil dukhaya, to qayamat ke din uska badla dena hoga.

Agar ek shakhs waqai Musalman hai, to usko sirf Allah ki ibaadat ka nahi, balki logon ke huqooq ka bhi khayal rakhna chahiye. Jo logon ke huqooq ada nahi karta, uski ibadat bhi kamzor ho jati hai.

Allah Qur'an mein farmata hai:

فَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ وَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ

Iska matlab hai ke jo shakhs ek zarra barabar bhi achha amal karega, uska phal usko milega. Aur jo shakhs ek zarra barabar bhi bura amal karega, uska anjaam bhi uske samne aayega.

Huququl Ibad ko Apni Zindagi Mein Kaise Laayein?

Agar ek shakhs chahta hai ke uski zindagi Islam ke asal usoolon par chale, to usko sirf ibadat nahi, balki Huquq-ul-Ibad ka bhi khayal rakhna hoga. Yeh kuch tareeqe hain jo ek Musalman ko apni zindagi mein laane chahiye:

1. Agar kisi ka bura socha ho ya kiya ho, to foran Allah se tauba karein.
2. Agar kisi se ghalti ho jaye, to foran maafi maang lein.
3. Agar kisi ka haq maara ho, to use wapas kar dein.
4. Agar kisi ka dil dukhaya ho, to usko raazi karein.
5. Agar kisi par zulm kiya ho, to usse maafi lein.
6. Apne maa baap, rishtedaron, padosiyon aur gareebon ka khayal rakhein.
7. Jhooth, fareb, dhokebazi aur zulm se bachein.

Agar yeh aadatein hum apni zindagi ka hissa bana lein, to Islam sirf ek naam ka mazhab nahi, balki ek asal zindagi ka tareeqa ban jayega.



CHAPTER 8

AHAM BAAT



Islam ek ilm par mabni mazhab hai. Islam ka pehla farmaan hi “Iqra” tha, yani “Padho”. Yeh sirf ek lafz nahi, balki ek nizaam hai jo yeh batata hai ke har Musalman ke liye ilm ka hasil karna lazmi hai. Islam sirf ek aqeedah nahi, balki ek mukammal tareeqa-e-zindagi hai. Aur is tareeqe ko samajhne ke liye ilm hasil karna zaroori hai.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Ilm hasil karna har Musalman mard aur aurat par farz hai."

Agar tum waqai Islam ko samajhna chahte ho aur apni zindagi ko Allah ke hukm ke mutabiq banana chahte ho, to ilm ki talash zaroori hai. Ilm sirf madrason aur kitaabon tak mehdood nahi, balki yeh har jagah se hasil kiya ja sakta hai.

Ilm Hasil Karne Ke Tareeqe

Aaj ka zamana ek aisa zamana hai jisme ilm hasil karna bohot asaan ho gaya hai, magar sahi ilm dhoondna mushkil ho gaya hai. Bohot si jhooti maloomat, ghalat aqeeday, aur fitna failane wale log bhi hain jo Islam ko galat tareeqe se

pesh karte hain. Isliye zaroori hai ke tum ilm sahi jagah se hasil karo.

1. Qur’an Aur Hadith Ka Mutala Karen

Sabse pehle Qur’an aur Hadith ka mutala karo. Qur’an asal hidayat hai, aur Hadith Nabi ﷺ ki zindagi ka asal izhar hai. Lekin Qur’an ko sirf padhne ka nahi, balki usko samajhne ka tareeqa apnao. Achhe ulema ki tafseer ka mutala karo jo Qur’an ko asal Islam ki roshni mein samjhate hain.

Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:
أَفَلَا يَتَدَبَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ أَمْ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبٍ أَقْفَالُهَا

Yani "Kya yeh log Qur’an par ghaur nahi karte, ya inke dilon par tala lag gaya hai?"

Sirf tilawat karna kaafi nahi, balki Qur’an ko samajhna zaroori hai.

2. Sahi Ulema Ki Kitabein Parhen

Aaj kal aisa mehsus hota hai ke har jagah ilm faila diya gaya hai, lekin ilm jo galat samajh se Dayi ho wo jihalat ki taraf le jane wali hai isliye ilm sirf unhi logon se lena chahiye jo deen ka sahi samajh rakhte hain. Har shakhs jo apne aap ko scholar kehta hai, zarori nahi ke wo asal scholar nahi ho. Isliye sirf un ulema se ilm hasil karen jo Ahl-e-Sunnah wal Jama’ah ke tareeqe par hain, jo Qur’an, Sunnah, Sahaba aur Imamon ki taleemaat par amal karte hain.

Agar tum Islam ka asal ilm hasil karna chahte ho, to yeh kuch kitaabein zaroor parho:

- Aqeeda Al Tahawi – Aqeeda sekhni ki buniyadi kitab

- Riyaz-us-Saliheen – Hadith ka ek majmua jo akhlaaq aur amal ka shouq dilane ke liye bohot mufeed hai.

- Seerat-un-Nabi ﷺ Ibn Hisham – Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ki zindagi ka asal bayan.

- Hisn Hiseen – Masnun Dua Seekhne ki kitab

3. Ache Teachers Aur Online Duroos Se Seekho

Aaj ke zamane mein har shakhs apne ghar baith kar bhi ilm hasil kar sakta hai. Bohot se ache online courses aur duroos muhayya hain]jahan se ilm hasil kiya ja sakta hai. Magar sirf unhi scholars ko sunnen jinke bare me koi qareebe Aalam aapko batlaye ke aap Junko sun sakte hain.

4. Zyada Se Zyada Neki ke Kaamon Mein Shamil Hon

Sirf kitaabein parhna kaafi nahi, balki Islam ko apni zindagi ka asal tareeqa banana zaroori hai. Hum jitna zyada nek logon ke saath waqt guzarenge, utna zyada Islam ki asal rooh ko samjh payenge. Masjid mein waqt guzaarna, jamaat ke saath judna, aur Islami mehfilon ka hissa banna bohot zaroori hai.

Ek Muslim Community Ka Hissa Banen

Islam sirf ek shakhs ka mazhab nahi, balki jamaat ka mazhab hai. Nabi ﷺ ne sirf ibadat hi nahi ki, balki ek Islami mo’ashra tayar kiya. Aaj agar hum Islam ko sahi samajhna chahte hain, to sirf akelay seekhne kaafi nahi, balki achhe logon ke saath mil kar chalna bhi zaroori hai.

Allah Qur’an mein farmata hai:

وَاعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا

Iska matlab hai: "Sab mil kar Allah ki rassi ko mazbooti se thaam lo, aur tafarruq (ikhtilaf) mat karo.”

1. Masjid Aur Islami Halqon Ka Hissa Banen

Har Musalman ko chahiye ke woh Masjid ka rishta mazboot kare. Masjid sirf namaz padhne ki jagah nahi, balki ek Islami jamaat ka markaz hoti hai. Agar tum Islam ko behtar samajhna chahte ho, to masjid mein jayein, ulema se milein, aur Islami programs ka hissa banein.

2. Achi Sohbat Ikhtiyar Karein

Agar tumhari dosti un logon se hai jo sirf duniya ki baatein karte hain, to tumhara deen kamzor ho jayega. Achi sohbat insaan ki zindagi ko badal sakti hai. Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Aadmi apne dost ke deen par hota hai, isliye dekho tum kiske dost ho."

Matlab agar tumhare dost nek honge, to tumhara deen mazboot hoga. Agar tumhare dost gumrah honge, to tum bhi gumrah ho jaoge.

3. Islami Jamaaton Aur Dawat Walay Kaamon Mein Shamil Ho

Islam sirf seekhne ka nahi, balki doosron tak pehunchane ka bhi mazhab hai. Jo shakhs apne ilm ko sirf apne tak mehdood rakhta hai, uska ilm ek din be-asar ho jata hai. Dawat aur tabligh Islam ka asal tareeqa hai.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Meri taraf se ek aayat bhi aage pohchao."

Agar tum Islam ko samajhne ke saath doosron tak bhi pehunchana shuru kar doge, to tumhara ilm aur behtar hoga.

Chand Aham Masnun dau

Islam ek mukammal zindagi ka tareeqa hai, jo har chhoti aur badi baat mein Allah ka zikr karne ki ta'leem deta hai. Har Musalman ke liye zaroori hai ke woh apni zindagi ke har amal se pehle aur baad Allah ko yaad kare. Dua sirf ek ibadat nahi, balki Allah se ta'alluq jodne ka sabse behtareen tareeqa hai.

Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Dua ibaadat ka maghz (asal rooh) hai."

Agar tum chahte ho ke tumhari zindagi barakat se bhar jaye, to har amal se pehle aur baad Allah ka zikr zaroor karo. Yahaan kuch ahem duaein di ja rahi hain jo rozana ke kaamon mein padhi jati hain.

1. Subah Uthne Ki Dua

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Alhamdu lillahil-lazi ahyana ba'da ma amatana wa ilaihin-nushur.

Tafseer:

- "Sab tareef Allah ke liye hai jisne hume maut ke baad zindagi di, aur hum usi ki taraf lautne wale hain."
- Yeh dua subah uthte hi padni chahiye, taake Allah ka shukr ada ho.

2. Kapde Pehnne Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهِ وَخَيْرِ مَا هُوَ لَهُ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا هُوَ لَهُ

Allahumma inni as'aluka min khairihi wa khairi ma huwa lahu, wa a'uzu bika min sharrihi wa sharri ma huwa lahu.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Main is kapde ki behtareen cheezein maangta hoon aur iske kisi bhi shar se teri panah maangta hoon."
- Kapde pehnne se pehle yeh dua padne se woh kapda mubarak ho jata hai.

3. Khana Khane Ki Dua

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَةِ اللّٰهِ

Bismillahi wa 'ala barakatillah.

Tafseer:

- "Allah ke naam se shuru karta hoon aur Allah ki barakat ke sath."
- Har shakhs ko khana khane se pehle yeh dua zaroor padni chahiye taake khane mein barakat ho.

Agar bhool jayein, to kya karein?

Agar bhool kar bina dua ke khana shuru kar diya ho, to yeh dua padhein:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ

Bismillahi awwalahu wa akhirahu.

Tafseer:

- "Allah ke naam se, shuruat bhi aur aakhriat bhi."
- Yeh dua padne se shaytan us khane se door ho jata hai.

4. Toilet Mein Jaane Ki Aur Bahar Aane Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

Allahumma inni a’uzu bika minal khubthi wal khaba’ith.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Main tere panah maangta hoon har buray aur napaak cheez se."

Bahar Aane Ki Dua:

غُفْرَانَكَ

Ghufranaka.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Mujhe bakhsh de."
- Yeh dua humein yeh yaad dilati hai ke hum har kaam ke baad Allah se maafi maangna chahiye.

5. Safar Par Nikalne Ki Dua

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ، وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنقَلِبُونَ

Subhanal-lazi sakhkhara lana haza wa ma kunna lahu muqrinin, wa inna ila rabbina lamunqalibun.

Tafseer:

- "Paak hai woh (Allah) jisne is safar ka saaman hamare liye aasan banaya, aur hum isko kabhi khud apne bas par hasil nahi kar sakte thay, aur hum ek din apne Rabb ki taraf lautne wale hain."

- Yeh dua safar par nikalte waqt zaroor padni chahiye taake Allah ka hifazat ho.

6. Sote Waqt Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Allahumma bismika amutu wa ahya.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Main tere naam se sota hoon aur tere naam se jagta hoon."
- Ye dua sote waqt padne se raat mein hifazat hoti hai.

7. Neend Se Jaagne Ki Dua

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Alhamdu lillahil-lazi ahyana ba’da ma amatana wa ilaihin-nushur.

Tafseer:

- "Sab tareef Allah ke liye hai jisne hume maut ke baad zindagi di, aur hum usi ki taraf lautne wale hain."
- Subah uthne ke baad sabse pehle yeh dua padhna chahiye.

8. Ghar Se Nikalne Ki Dua

بِسْمِ اللهِّ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِّ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِّ

Bismillahi, tawakkaltu 'alallah, wa la hawla wa la quwwata illa billah.

Tafseer:

- "Allah ke naam se, main Allah par bharosa karta hoon, aur na koi taqat hai na koi quwwat magar sirf Allah se."
- Yeh dua ghar se nikalte waqt padne se Allah ki hifazat hoti hai.

9. Ghar Mein Dakhil Hone Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللهِّ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللهِّ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللهِّ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Allahumma inni as'aluka khaira al-mawlaji wa khaira al-makhraji, bismillahi walajna, wa bismillahi kharajna, wa 'ala Allahi rabbina tawakkalna.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Main tujh se behtareen dakhil hone aur behtareen nikalne ka sawaal karta hoon. Tere naam se hum dakhil hote hain aur tere naam se nikalte hain, aur hum apne Rabb Allah par bharosa karte hain."
- Yeh dua padne se ghar mein barkat aati hai.

10. Musibat Aur Pareshani Mein Padne Ki Dua

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، الْعَظِيمُ الْحَلِيمُ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَرَبُّ الْأَرْضِ وَرَبُّ `لْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمِ

La ilaha illallahu, al-azimul halim, la ilaha illallahu rabbul arshil azim, la ilaha illallahu rabbus samawati wa rabbul ardi wa rabbul arshil karim.

Tafseer:

- "Allah ke siwa koi ma’bood nahi, woh azeem hai, burdabar hai. Allah ke siwa koi ma’bood nahi, jo Arsh-

e-Azeem ka Rabb hai. Allah ke siwa koi ma’bood nahi, jo Aasman aur Zameen ka Rabb hai aur Arsh ka malik hai."

- Yeh dua pareshani aur musibat mein padne se dil ko sukoon milta hai.

11. Dukh Aur Depression Door Karne Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْهَمِّ وَالْحُزْنِ وَالْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ وَغَلَبَةِ الدَّيْنِ وَقَهْرِ الرِّجَالِ

Allahumma inni a’uzu bika minal-hammi wal-huzni, wal-‘ajzi wal-kasali, wal-jubni wal-bukhli, wa ghalabatid-dayni wa qahri ar-rijal.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Main tere panah maangta hoon gham, fikr, kamzori, susti, dar, kanjoosi, qarz ke bojh aur logon ke zulm se."
- Yeh dua depression, fikr aur gham ko door karti hai.

12. Naya Chand Dekhne Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ أَهِلَّهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْيُمْنِ وَالْإِيمَانِ وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ وَالتَّوْفِيقِ لِمَا تُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى

Allahumma ahillahu 'alayna bil-yumni wal-iman, was-salamati wal-Islam, wa tawfiqi lima tuhibbu wa tardha.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Is chand ko hamare liye barkat aur imaan ke sath aane de, salamati aur Islam ke sath, aur jo tujhe pasand ho uski taufeeq de."
- Yeh dua har naye chand dekhne par padni chahiye.

13. Naya Kapra Pehnne Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ كَسَوْتَنِيهِ، أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهِ وَخَيْرِ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ

Allahumma lakal-hamdu anta kasawtanihi, as’aluka min khairihi wa khairi ma suni’a lahu, wa a’uzu bika min sharrihi wa sharri ma suni’a lahu.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Sab tareef teri hai, tu ne mujhe ye kapra diya, main iski behtareen cheezein maangta hoon aur iske kisi bhi shar se teri panah maangta hoon."

14. Baarish Aane Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا

Allahumma sayyiban naafi’an.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Is baarish ko nafa dene wali bana de."

15. Achhi Neeyat Banane Ki Dua

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ عَمَلِي كُلَّهُ صَالِحًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لِوَجْهِكَ خَالِصًا

Allahumma aj’al ‘amali kullahu salihan, waj’alhu liwajhika khalisan.

Tafseer:

- "Ya Allah! Mere har amal ko nek bana de aur sirf tere liye khalis kar de."

Chand Aham Alfaz aur uska mafhoom

1. **1.** Tawheed (تــوحــيد) – Allah ki wahdaniyat, yani sirf ek Allah ki ibaadat.
2. **2.** Sunnah (ســنة) – Nabi ﷺ ki tareeqe aur aamaal jo humein Islam par amal karne ka behtareen tareeqa sikhate hain.
3. **3.** Hadith (حديث) – Nabi ﷺ ki farmayishat, aamaal, aur unki tasdeeq ki hui baatein.
4. **4.** Shariah (شــريــعة) – Islami qanoon jo Qur'an aur Sunnah se nikla hai.
5. **5.** Ibadah (عــبادة) – Allah ki ibaadat karne wale tamam aamaal, jaise namaz, roza, zakat, aur Hajj.
6. **6.** Halal (حــلال) – Jo cheez Islam mein jaiz aur allowed hai.
7. **7.** Haram (حــرام) – Jo cheez Islam mein mana hai aur allowed nahi.
8. **8.** Zakat (زكاة) – Har ameer Musalman par ek nisaab ke baad wajib ek wajib sadaqah jo gareebon ke liye diya jata hai.
9. **9.** Sadaqah (صــدقــة) – Allah ke raaste mein diya gaya maal jo farz nahi, magar nafil aur behtareen amal hai.
10. **10.** Nikah (نــكاح) – Islam mein shadi ka muqaddas aqd jo mard aur aurat ke darmiyan ikhtiyar hota hai.
11. **11.** Jannah (جــنة) – Wo jagah jisme Allah nek logon ko qayamat ke din daakhil karega.
12. **12.** Jahannam (جهنم) – Wo jagah jisme Allah gunaahgaar logon ko azaab dega.

13. Ummah (أمـــة) – Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ki sari ummat, yani tamam Musalman.

14. Dawah (دعـــوة) – Islam ka paigham doosron tak pohchana.

15. Iman (إيـمان) – Allah, uske farishton, uske kitaabon, uske rasoolon, qayamat, aur taqdeer par yaqeen rakhna.

16. Taqwa (تقوى) – Allah ka dar aur uski raza hasil karne ki koshish.

17. Ikhlas (إخـــلاص) – Har amal sirf Allah ke liye karna, bina riya (dikhave) ke.

18. Shirk (شـــرك) – Allah ke saath kisi aur ko shamil karna, jo sabse bara gunaah hai.

19. Bid'ah (بـــدعـــة) – Islam mein naye kaam ya tareeqe daakhil karna jo Nabi ﷺ aur sahaba ne nahi kiye.

20. Hidayah (هـدايـة) – Allah ki taraf se diya gaya raasta jo insaan ko sachayi aur nek amal ki taraf le jaye.

21. Qayamat (قـيامـة) – Woh din jab sab insaan Allah ke samne jama honge aur unka hisaab hoga.

22. Mizan (ميزان) – Qayamat ke din nek aur bure aamaal ko tolnay wala tarazu.

23. Sirat (صـــراط) – Qayamat ke din ek patli seedhi raah jo Jannat ki taraf le jati hai, jo sirf nek log paar kar sakenge.

24. Barzakh (بـرزخ) – Maut ke baad aur qayamat se pehle ka zamana jo qabr ka azaab ya rahat ka hissa hai.

25. Tawbah (تـــوبـــة) – Allah se apne gunaahon ki maafi maangna aur dobara gunaah na karne ka iraada karna.

26. Sabr (صـــبر) – Musibat aur mushkilat mein Allah ki raza par razi rehna.

27. Shukr (شكر) – Allah ki di hui nematon ka shukar ada karna.

28. Fitnah (فتنة) – Wo cheez jo imaan ko kamzor kare ya Islam se door kare.

29. Munafiq (منافق) – Jo zahir mein Musalman dikhaye magar andar se Islam ko na maane.

30. Fard (فرض) – Wo cheez jo Islam mein lazmi hai, agar chhodi jaye to gunaah hota hai, jaise namaz aur roza.

Khatima

Alhamdulillah! Yeh kitab ek mukammal safar tha jo ek naya Musalman ya ek wo shakhs jo Islam se anjaan hai, uske liye Islam ke buniyadi usoolon ko aasan tareeqe se bayan karne ki koshish thi. Yeh sirf ek kitaab nahi, balki ek dawat hai har us insaan ke liye jo asal Islam ki buniyad ko aama andaz me samajhna chahta hai.

Is kitaab mein Islam ke sabse zaroori buniyadi aqaid, aamaal, aur akhlaaqi usoolon ko bayan kiya gaya hai, jo har Musalman ke liye zaroori hain. Shahadat se lekar Huquq-ul-Ibad tak, har baat sirf ek nazariyati ilmi guftagu nahi, balki ek amali tareeqa hai jo har Musalman ko apni zindagi ka hissa banana chahiye.

Aaj duniya ke fitnon ne Islam ki asal rooh ko logon ke dilon se door kar diya hai. Log Islam ko sirf ek naam ya ek samaji rishtay ki tarah dekhte hain, magar asal Islam ek zinda Nazriya aur tareeqa-e-zindagi hai jo har insaan ke liye Allah ka diya hua nizaam hai. Agar hum sachay Musalman banna chahte hain, to humein sirf aqeedah ya ibadat nahi, balki insaniyat, akhlaaq, aur Huquq-ul-Ibad ka bhi ehtram karna hoga.

Yeh kitaab un logon ke liye bhi hai jo Islam ko seekhna chahte hain magar unko koi sikhane wala nahi. Yeh unke liye bhi hai jo Musalman toh hain magar Islam ko sirf naam tak mehdood rakha hai. Agar yeh kitaab kisi ek bhi shakhs ki zindagi mein Islam ki roshni paida kar sakay, to yeh Allah ki taraf se is bande par sabse bara inaam hoga.

Allah hum sabko asal Islam samajhne ki, us par chalne ki, aur usko doosron tak pahunchaane ki taufeeq ata farmaye. Ameen!

Walhamdulillahi Rabbil Aalameen.